The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

WWW.SKYMAPS.COM

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
JANUARY 2014

Sky Calendar – January 2014

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1 **New Moon** at 11:14 UT. Start of lunation 1126.

1 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 21h UT (356,923 km; angular size 33.5').

2 **Moon near Venus** (15° from Sun, evening sky) at 11h UT. Mag. –4.3.

3 **Quadrantid Meteor Shower** peaks at 19h UT. Active between December 28 and January 12. Produces up to 120 meteors per hour. Radiant is in northern Boötes.

4 **Earth at Perihelion** (closest to Sun) at 12h UT. The Sun-Earth distance is 0.983335 a.u. or 147.1 million kilometers.

5 **Jupiter at opposition** at 21h UT. Best time to observe the largest planet in the solar system. Mag. –2.7.

8 **First Quarter Moon** at 3:39 UT.

11 **Venus at inferior conjunction** with the Sun at 12h UT. The planet passes into the morning sky.

11 **Moon near the Pleiades** (evening sky) at 12h UT.

12 **Moon near Aldebaran** (evening sky) at 9h UT.

15 **Moon near Jupiter** (evening sky) at 5h UT. Mag. –2.7.

16 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 2h UT (distance 406,532 km; angular size 29.4').

16 **Full Moon** at 4:52 UT.

17 **Moon near Beehive Cluster** (morning sky) at 4h UT.

19 **Moon near Regulus** (morning sky) at 2h UT.

23 **Moon near Mars** (morning sky) at 4h UT. Mag. +0.4.

23 **Moon near Spica** (morning sky) at 10h UT.

24 **Last Quarter Moon** at 5:20 UT.

25 **Moon very near Saturn** (73° from Sun, morning sky) at 14h UT. Mag. +0.6. Occultation visible along a path between New Zealand and southern South America.

26 **Moon near Antares** (morning sky) at 19h UT.

29 **Moon near Venus** (26° from Sun, morning sky) at 3h UT. Mag. –4.5.

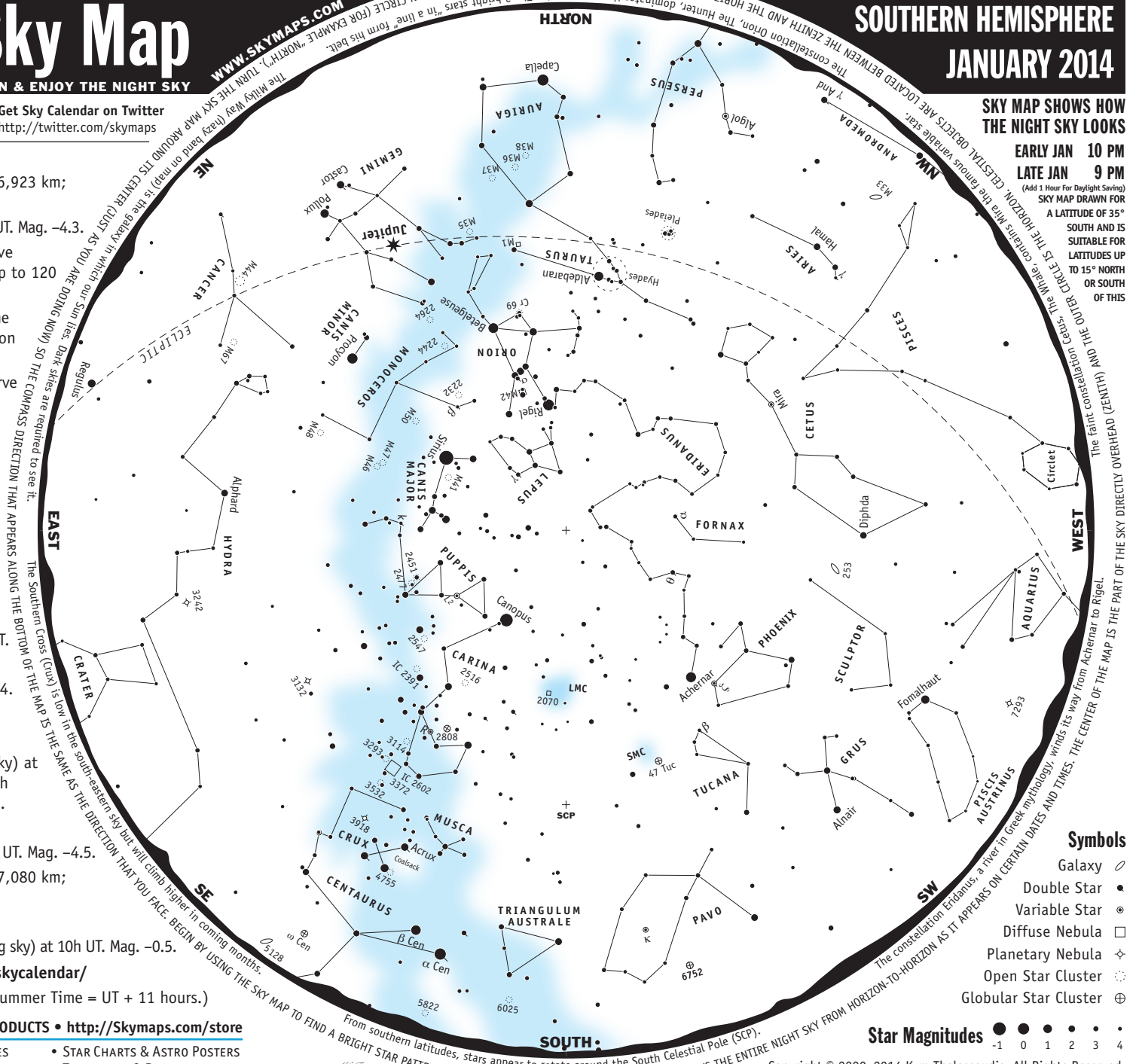
30 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 10h UT (357,080 km; angular size 33.5').

30 **New Moon** at 21:39 UT. Start of lunation 1127.

31 **Mercury at greatest elongation**, 18° E of Sun (evening sky) at 10h UT. Mag. –0.5.

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Australian Eastern Summer Time = UT + 11 hours.)



The Milky Way (hazy band on map) is the galaxy in which our Sun lies. Dark skies are required to see it.

The Southern Cross (Crux) is low in the south-eastern sky but will climb higher in coming months.

The constellation Orion, The Hunter, dominates the northern sky. The 3 bright stars "in a line" form his belt.

The constellation Cetus, The Whale, contains Mira the famous variable star.

The faint constellation Cetus, THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON. COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE, "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

The constellation Eridanus, a river in Greek mythology, winds its way from Achernar to Rigel.

From southern latitudes, stars appear to rotate around the South Celestial Pole (SCP).

The constellation Aquarius is IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES. THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH)

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INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY JAN 10 PM
LATE JAN 9 PM
(Add 1 Hour For Daylight Saving)

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 35° SOUTH AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

Symbols

Galaxy
Double Star
Variable Star
Diffuse Nebula
Planetary Nebula
Open Star Cluster
Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

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About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Australian Eastern Standard Time (Sydney, Australia) is UT plus 10 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
JANUARY 2014

Skymaps.com

Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Capella	Aur	●	The 6th brightest star. Appears yellowish in color. Spectroscopic binary. Dist=42 ly.
Sirius	CMa	●	The brightest star in the sky. Also known as the "Dog Star". Dist=8.6 ly.
Procyon	CMi	●	Greek name meaning "before the dog" - rises before Sirius (northern latitudes). Dist=11.4 ly.
Canopus	Car	●	Second brightest star in the sky. 14,000 times more luminous than the Sun. Dist=309 ly.
β Centauri	Cen	●	With Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called "Pointers-to-the-Cross". Dist=525 ly.
α Centauri	Cen	◍	Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
Achernar	Eri	●	Brightest star in Eridanus, The River. Arabic name meaning "end of river". Dist=144 ly.
Castor	Gem	◍	Multiple star system with 6 components. 3 stars visible in telescope. Dist=52 ly.
Pollux	Gem	●	With Castor, the twin sons of Leda in classical mythology. Dist=34 ly.
Rigel	Ori	●	The brightest star in Orion. Blue supergiant star with mag 7 companion. Dist=770 ly.
Betelgeuse	Ori	●	One of the largest red supergiant stars known. Diameter=300 times that of Sun. Dist=430 ly.
Pleiades	Tau	⁘	The Seven Sisters. Spectacular cluster. Many more stars visible in binoculars. Dist=399 ly.
Hyades	Tau	⁘	Large V-shaped star cluster. Binoculars reveal many more stars. Dist=152 ly.
Aldebaran	Tau	●	Brightest star in Taurus. Not associated with the Hyades star cluster. Dist=66.7 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

M38	Aur	⁘	Stars appear arranged in "pi" or cross shape. Dist=4,300 ly.
M36	Aur	⁘	About half size of M38. Located in rich Milky Way star field. Dist=4,100 ly.
M37	Aur	⁘	Very fine star cluster. Discovered by Messier in 1764. Dist=4,400 ly.
M41	CMa	⁘	First recorded observation by Aristotle in 325 BC as "cloudy spot". Dist=2,300 ly.
2516	Car	⁘	Spectacular open star cluster of 100 stars spaning 1/2 deg. Dist=1,300 ly.
2808	Car	⊕	Located 4 deg W of Nu Carinae. Visible to the naked eye on clear nights.
3114	Car	⁘	Stunning open cluster. 30+ stars visible through 7x binoculars. Dist=2,900 ly.
3293	Car	⁘	Rich, tightly packed. Surrounded by large, faint nebulosity. Dist=8,500 ly.
IC 2602	Car	⁘	The "Five of Diamonds". Bright cluster twice diameter of full Moon. Dist=491 ly.
3372	Car	□	Eta Carinae Nebula. Enormous glowing cloud in rich star field. Dist=8,000 ly.
3532	Car	⁘	Herschel - "most brilliant cluster". 60+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
Mira	Cet	◉	Famous long period variable star. Mag varies between 3.0 & 10.1 over 332 days.
LMC	Dor	⬭	Large Magellanic Cloud. A neighbouring galaxy of the Milky Way. Dist=180,000 ly.
M35	Gem	⁘	Fine open cluster located near foot of the twin Castor. Dist=2,800 ly.
M48	Hya	⁘	12+ stars in 7x binoculars. Triangular asterism near centre. Dist=1,990 ly.
γ Leporis	Lep	◍	Visible with binoculars. Gold & white stars. Mags 3.6 & 6.2. Dist=30 ly. Sep=96.3".
2232	Mon	⁘	A large scattered star cluster of 20 stars. Dist=1,300 ly.
2244	Mon	⁘	Surrounded by the rather faint Rosette Nebula. Dist=5,540 ly.
M50	Mon	⁘	Visible with binoculars. Telescope reveals individual stars. Dist=3,000 ly.
M42	Ori	□	The Great Orion Nebula. Spectacular bright nebula. Best in telescope. Dist=1,300 light years.
ζ Phoenicis	Phe	◍	Eclipsing binary star and double (mag 8). Varies between 3.9 & 4.4 over 1.667 days.
L^2	Pup	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 2.6 & 6.2 over 140.42 days.
M47	Pup	⁘	Bright star cluster. 15+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,500 ly.
M46	Pup	⁘	Dist=5,400 ly. Contains planetary NGC 2438 (Mag 11, d=65") - not associated.
2451	Pup	⁘	30+ stars in binoculars. The brightest star, χ Puppis, is red. Dist=850 ly.
253	Scl	⬭	Fine, large, cigar-shaped galaxy. Requires dark sky. Member of Sculptor Group.
47 Tucanae	Tuc	⊕	Spectacular object. Telescope will reveal stars. Near edge of SMC. Dist=15,000 ly.
β Tucanae	Tuc	◍	Complex multiple star. Binoculars show one pair. Telescope required to split primary star.
SMC	Tuc	⬭	Small Magellanic Cloud. Companion galaxy to Milky Way. Requires dark sky. Dist=210,000 ly.
2547	Vel	⁘	Fine open cluster visible through binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
IC 2391	Vel	⁘	Omicron Velorum Cluster. Superb object for binoculars. Dist=450 ly.

Telescopic Objects

2070	Dor	□	Tarantula Nebula. A bright nebula located in LMC. A star-forming region.
θ Eridani	Eri	◍	Striking blue-white double star. Mags 3.2 & 4.3. Visible in a small telescope. Sep=8.2".
β Monocerotis	Mon	◍	Triple star. Mags 4.6, 5.0 & 5.4. Requires telescope to view arc-shape. Sep=7.3".
2264	Mon	⁘	Christmas Tree Cluster. Associated with the Cone Nebula. Dist=2,450 ly.
σ Orionis	Ori	◍	Superb multiple star. 2 mag 7 stars one side, mag 9 star on other. Struve 761 triple in field.
k Puppis	Pup	◍	Telescope easily shows two blue-white stars of almost equal brightness. Sep=9.9".
M1	Tau	□	Crab Nebula. Remnant from supernova which was visible in 1054. Dist=6,500 ly.
3132	Vel	✧	One of the brightest planetaries. Magnitude 10 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.

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